

## The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910.

### ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO THE COLONEL.

In his special message to Congress exposing the iniquity of the New York World and the Indianapolis News for charging certain eminent citizens of his country with obtaining control of the Panama Canal for the sum of \$3,000,000, and then selling it to the United States for \$36,000,000, President Roosevelt expressed the opinion that it is a high national duty to bring to justice him who wantonly and wickedly, and without one shadow of justification, seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens and to convict the Government of his own country in the eyes of the civilized world of wrongdoing of the basest and foulest kind.

The ends of justice were not sought, however, by the ordinary and orderly methods of the law—prosecutions of the offending newspapers could have been instituted readily in the several States of their publication—but as the purpose of the Administration was not to do justice but to secure convictions, the sharp trick was resorted to of having the newspapers haled to Washington for trial before a Court which the Administration felt that it could influence, on the ground that the libellous publications had been actually made on territory exclusively under Federal jurisdiction.

The case against the Indianapolis News was heard before Judge Anderson (the same who was denounced the other day by the Colonel as a jackass and a crook), and was promptly thrown out on the question of jurisdiction, and the case against the World was heard by Judge Hough, and the indictment was quashed. The case of the World has now gone to the Supreme Court at Washington at the instance of the Government, for the purpose of establishing the validity of the indictment quashed in the Federal Court in New York. Both Anderson and Hough are United States Judges. We have no fear as to what the Supreme Court will do with the case; it will be a sorry day, indeed, for the country if it shall determine the issue adversely to the newspapers involved, for that would be a fatal blow to that freedom of speech which is the essence of Liberty.

In that event the cases would go to trial upon the merits of the charges made against the "reputable private citizens" who have not sought, so far as we know, the protection of the Government, and of the Government itself. It would be very interesting, doubtless, if all the facts could be brought out; but it would be far from expedient, we should judge from certain intimations the World has made from time to time, and notably from its challenge yesterday to the Colonel that he "discuss the evidence."

Several days ago the World alleged that at the time Mr. Roosevelt summoned him to the White House in October, 1904, and Mr. Harriman returned to Wall Street to raise the \$250,000 corruption fund by which at least 10,000 voters were turned in the city of New York, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result. Mr. Harriman was speculating in Panama Canal bonds. The Colonel, and his side-partner, Mr. Hearst, have demanded that the World tell how it obtained its proof that "My Dear Harriman" was engaged in such speculation, and the World gratifies their curiosity by explaining:

"The Harriman-Panama information was obtained by the World January 15, 1910, as the result of subpoenas calling for books and papers. The World at that time was preparing its defense in the Roosevelt-Panama libel case, which came before Judge Hough for trial January 24. The information was not made public at the trial because Judge Hough threw the Roosevelt-Simson indictments out of court before any evidence was submitted to the jury. The proof of Mr. Harriman's Panama speculations has been in the World's possession ever since. We made it public in this campaign as a further contribution to the record of Roosevelt veracity. Now that we have satisfied Mr. Roosevelt's desire to know how the World obtained these facts, we again challenge him to discuss the evidence."

Will the Colonel accept this challenge? Not unless he can be tied hand and foot and brought to law. Besides, there are not enough men in this country to tie him; it is so much easier for him to say things that are probably not so without being required to explain why he said them. Always daring others, he never takes a dare. For example, the World challenged him a week or ten days ago, in reply to his charge that it was under the influence of Wall Street, to a show-down, offering to submit all its books for examination if he would submit at the same time and to the same accounts the books containing the record of the contributions made to his campaign fund in 1904 by the Sugar Trust, the Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust, the national banks, the railroads and other malefactors of great wealth. Did he accept this challenge? Not a bit of it. For Mr. Chairman and You, My Fellow-Citizens:

"You know me! I strike, I act, and I don't waste time talking. If there is one person in the world I have less than no use for it is the one who shirks his duty, and I have even less than that for the mother who doesn't do hers. I am against the corporation when it does wrong, and I am against the mob when it resorts to violence. I am against the crook. If you find a laboring man who is a crook, I am against him. If you strike a rich man who is a crook, I am against him. Not to put too fine a point on it, I am for the dishonest man when he is honest, and I am for the crooked man when he is straight.

That is about all the World will get out of its challenges, and it is just as well. The people have "caught on" at last. They don't believe him.

### THE ARGUMENT UNANSWERABLE.

Roger Sherman Hoar is the Democratic candidate for Senator from his native town of Concord, Massachusetts, the historic scene of many interesting chapters in American annals. Hoar is only twenty-three, but he is making a good race, despite the fact that most of the Hoars have been traditionally Republicans.

All over Concord Hoar has placed placards bearing just this question: "Housekeepers, what does the higher cost of living mean to you?" It is said that this simple device is making lots of votes for him, and it ought to, for in Hoar's town the housewives have found out that for all the essentials of life they have been paying increasingly higher prices from year to year.

There is no doubt in the world that the tariff fostered by the Republican party in the interest of privilege is responsible for the higher cost of living. If that fact were hammered on constantly by Democratic campaign speakers, with appropriate illustrations in figures, other arguments would be almost unnecessary for the triumph of the Democratic party. It is the argument that cannot be answered in any way in the world.

Up in Maryland, State Senator J. Charles Linthicum, who is not a talem powder man as his name would indicate, is running for Congress in the Fourth District. He is a Democrat. He has issued a circular for the information of the voters in this district, and this document shows the increased cost of living since the Republican party came into power in 1895.

Here are some of the figures he gives:

	1896.	1910.
2 lbs. Salt Pork.....	\$ .19	\$ .40
5 lbs. Pork Chops.....	.50	1.10
5 lbs. Pork Ribs.....	.30	.75
5 lbs. Smoked Shoulder.....	.30	.64
2 lbs. Sausage.....	.15	.35
5 lbs. Lard.....	.35	.85
5 lbs. Corned Beef.....	.25	.62
4 lbs. Butter.....	.50	1.20
2 dozen Eggs.....	.12	.35
1 lb. Cheese.....	.12	.25
1 lb. Flour.....	.35	.65
4 lbs. Chicken.....	.40	.85
21 lbs. Sugar.....	1.00	1.19
15 lbs. Steak.....	.20	.35
5 lbs. Roast Beef.....	.50	1.00

Linthicum says, in some instances the present prices of food products are higher than shown in his table. He points out, too, that the Republican party is responsible for the great food product trusts such as the beef, sugar and flour monopolies.

### SLUMP THE SYSTEM REPUBLICAN.

"Virginia: C. Bascom Slump." That is the sole representation of the Old Dominion on the roll of the members of Congress who have fought for privilege and against the people. Here is the index to that list:

"The following Republicans supported Cannon and Canningham. Through the organization of the House and the preservation of the rules, they are responsible for the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The result of the tariff on the side of Privilege. To the voters of a district familiar with the declarations, pledges or character of these men (some of whom may have been defeated at the primaries since this was written), this record is furnished to aid them to a choice which should be influenced by some consideration of the American people as a nation."

Slump, the standpat? Oh, yes; his name is right there on the roll. There is no question about his alliance with Privilege.

Frederic C. Howe, in the latest issue of Everybody's Magazine, has compiled this list and has added some stinging comments to it. Speaking of the conditions which have been brought about by the legislation in which Slump has borne a prominent part, he says:

"Whether it was because we were indifferent or because we were ignorant, it is true we allowed these false representatives to make difficult and burdensome by exacting and taxation the conditions of our lives and to enrich their masters and themselves that today three-fourths of our common wealth is in a few hands, while millions only have enough to keep body and soul together. We used to blame these representatives. Now we see their masters (including Slump's) behind them. We know who the enemy is."

Privilege, with a pleasant smile on its face, has seized Congressmen—or a great many of them—and made tools of them. One of our own representatives is a party to this payment of unjust tribute from our pockets—this, of course, is Slump, because he is the only Virginia representative who voted with the interests and for the plunder of the people.

As Mr. Howe correctly says, the cry now is "Turn down the men who made the laws that have made Privilege!" Slump, of course, is one of these men, one of the worst of them.

Privilege has entrenched itself in our legislation. It has controlled the tariff question. Privilege increased the duty on manufactured rubber by 12 1/2 per cent, and Senator Aldrich made it

possible for the Rubber Trust to increase the price of all rubber goods and the profits of the company in which he is controlling owner to \$5,000,000 the year. Simon Guggenheim, who is charged in some quarters with having bought his seat in the Senate from Colorado, secured the protection of the National Lead Company, the Smelter Security Company, the American Smelting Company and the Guggenheim Exploration Company, whose profits are \$32,000,000 the year, brought about by levying tribute on all the paint, canned goods, kitchen utensils, plumbing materials, linseed oil and manufactured rubber consumed in this country.

Privilege has shown its high hand in the higher cost of living. There can be no doubt that that is chargeable to the special interests which at all times have the ear of those representatives who are committed to the cause of Privilege.

Mr. Howe is very correct when he says that the main question which we are now putting to the man who would represent us in Congress is: "Are you true to the people? Whom do you represent, the people or Privilege? Do you represent 'I' or 'Us'?"

The record is there in black and white. Slump is the friend and ally of Privilege. He is the political adherent of the interests. He ought to be defeated, and he will be defeated.

### A NEGRO ASSISTANT FOR WICKER-SHAM.

There will be much comment on President Taft's appointment of a colored man to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and, doubtless, much severe criticism. We were told last night that the announcement had caused a "sensation" in Washington; but almost anything will cause a sensation in Washington, which is much given to sensations of one sort and another, possibly because so many of its people have so little to do and there are so many space writers and others waiting there for something to turn up.

The name of the negro is William H. Lewis. He lives in Boston, but he was born in Virginia; so was Booker Washington. He is now assistant district attorney at Boston, where he has had charge of the naturalization cases for the District Attorney of the Massachusetts district, a position he has filled since 1903, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt. It is not known to what particular work he will be assigned by the Department of Justice, but it is assumed that he will not be required to do any official act where his color might affect the efficiency of his service. It is explained by the Associated Press that his appointment has been made by President Taft in line with his well-known and frankly announced "policy of recognizing colored men in the Government service, but taking these appointments as far as possible out of the Southern States, where friction has been caused in the past by colored Federal officeholders."

That seems to be an entirely reasonable policy for the President to pursue, however much we may object to such appointments for racial reasons.

Lewis was educated at Amherst and got his legal training at Harvard. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for one term. While he was at Harvard he played centre on the Harvard football team in 1902 and 1903, and is said to have been the greatest football centre in the history of football in America, and is so recognized. He is also said to be a lawyer of exceptional ability. A Southern graduate of the Harvard Law School, and a white man, now living in Richmond, said last night, speaking in extravagant terms, of course, and possibly with a sense of pride in his fellow-alumnus, "Why, he knows more law than Wickersham."

### A REPROACH TO THEATRE-GOERS.

For many days there has been clamor in this city for good plays and good shows of other description. The paucity of performances here of the best drama has been conspicuous this season. The present theatrical situation is largely responsible for this, but the theatre-lovers of Richmond should not forget that all good attractions are not avoiding this city on their Southern tours.

When Maude Adams played here she was greeted with packed houses. That was taken to be proof of the desire of our people to see productions of the highest class. Yet the comparative handful of people who have patronized the Academy this week to see "Arsene Lupin" have somewhat dampened the belief of those who have had faith in the desire of Richmond people to see really good shows played by actors of the first rank.

After the first performance here of this famous play, the dramatic critic of this paper deplored at length the smallness of the audience which saw the play, pointing out that the company playing here was almost identical with that which played so long and so successfully before Broadway audiences. This experience of the play here was repeated on the second night and yesterday afternoon. After the second performance, this same critic wrote:

"If Charles Frohman sends another production of this character to Richmond for half a week, it will be solely as a matter of courtesy, for there can certainly be nothing in it for him from a financial standpoint. Many of us had hoped that the policy of sending the best attractions to Baltimore and Washington for a week each, and then to Richmond and Norfolk for four performances each, which began with the appearance of 'What Every Woman Knows' and was followed by 'Arsene Lupin' would be continued, but there is very little reason to hope that Frohman and his associates will hereafter that this is a wise policy, after the experience of this week."

This criticism is a true indictment of the theatre-going public of Richmond. The Frohman cannot be expected to send their best shows here unless the people are going to give them the performances their liberal and

port. If the people of Richmond really desire good shows to come here, they must support them fully.

"Arsene Lupin" was a performance of the first order. The play itself is universal in its interest. It cannot fail to thrill and alternately delight and mystify all sorts of people. It is a famous play, played by actors whose art is second to none. In the leading male part appeared a distinguished player of the younger generation, who equals many men who belong to the older.

Richmond ought to have good shows. Richmond can have them, if the people who make much ado about them will come out to see them, and say a good word for them, when they play here more than one time.

### MORE POWER FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Lee A. Folger is entirely right in saying that "Richmond cannot get along without her motor cars, any more than she can without her horse vehicles or electric cars," and he says what everybody must realize that what is needed are adequate traffic regulations. The dealers and owners of motor cars have urged the adoption of stringent regulations for their own protection, as well as for the protection of other vehicles using the streets and of pedestrians. There have been a number of accidents which might easily have been avoided if the Board of Police Commissioners were empowered, as they should be, with the authority to make and enforce proper rules for the regulation of traffic.

Mr. Folger charges that two of the Councilmen have objected to the vesting of such power in the Commissioners because "the Council would be jealous of the authority (thus) delegated." There must be some mistake about that, or Richmond must have a very funny Council, to be sure! If such is really the case, however, what's the use of having Police Commissioners, or a police force at all? Why not let the Council run the whole thing? How is it possible that the vesting of the power of making traffic regulations in the Police Commissioners would excite the least feeling of jealousy in the Council or in any aldermanic breast? Richmond is a great big town, and it can't be run by the members of the Council without a little help—that is to say, unless the members of the Council shall band themselves together and go out into the streets and do the work which they should require the Police Commissioners to do.

We are told by Mr. Folger that the owners of and dealers in automobiles want to do the right thing and are ready to co-operate in any proper effort that shall be made to improve the present wholly unsatisfactory conditions. The only body in which the regulation of street traffic can be reposed is the Board of Police Commissioners, and it is time for the Council to quit fooling with the matter.

### WHY NOT BUY HIM A FARM?

Before beginning his whirlwind campaign in New York, the Colonel inspected the abandoned farms in the Ithaca country, riding a distance of more than one hundred miles in the course of one day, under the escort of three or four other distinguished farmers. It is noted, as one of the incidents of the trip, that he made a brief stop at a rickety farmhouse, where he inspected some potatoes that were grown in the cellar. It is said that "he shook hands with the natives and went away." He also stopped at another farmhouse, which is owned by a Dutchman who married a Norwegian. This incident occurred at Piney Hollow. The Schmidts, for such was the name of this family, had arranged a cabbage, a pumpkin, a potato and a cucumber on a chair in front of their house, which immediately attracted the Colonel's attention. He told Schmidt that he was also a Dutchman, and then he talked with Schmidt and his Norwegian wife and praised them for raising five little Schmidts. Later on he remarked: "The pumpkins were fine, but the boys, by George! they were better. I think Mrs. Schmidt was the best thing on the farm," "and so it went," as the reporter says.

Some provision will have to be made for the Colonel after the election in New York next month, and we would suggest that no better investment of \$1,000 for the purchase of a farm for him in the neighborhood of Ithaca—this figure having been named by the Colonel as the price at which 170 acres in that region can be obtained—and thus ample provision be made for his future activities. With the grubbing, the building of fences, the cutting of trees, the digging of ditches and the doing of the thousand and one chores required on a place of this sort, the Colonel could keep himself in the feline for the day when, like Cincinnati of old, he would be again called by his countrymen to manage the affairs of State. It would be some years, doubtless, before the call would come, but the Colonel is a young man still, and the people of the country could afford to wait.

### SAFE AT LAST.

Thousands of people who admire adventuresome men and who wish long life to them will rejoice to hear of the safe condition of Hawley and Post, the two balloonists who, it was feared, were lost hopelessly in the Canadian wilderness. The dispatch from them last night in the province of Quebec will be received with unfeigned gladness by the legions of people who have read from day to day the distressing story of the disappearance and probable death of these two navigators of the air.

There is no more horrible death than that of being lost in the midst of a vast wilderness, with nothing to guide one out of the woods to civilization. There have been lost in the Canadian wilderness many more than a few, and many have meant almost sure death from starvation, at least, if not from hopelessness.

Both this adventure and that of the well-known crowd prove that navigation of the air is a most difficult problem, which lacks very much of true solution. The winds are too great for control by the aircraft which we now have; neither balloons nor aeroplanes can brave the mighty waves of the air that grow more powerful near the coast and over sea. Mere propulsion by motor power is not enough; this does not furnish sufficient resistance, stability and direction are two equations that the algebra of aviation has not yet solved; and until a solution is found, hazardous indeed is the aerial wayfarer who strikes strong winds.

### NOTHING IN IT.

It is reported now that although Vice-President Sherman was in Washington all day Tuesday, he did not call on the President at the White House. It is further reported that the Vice-President has not seen the President since the publication of Mr. Taft's letter to Grissom. It is explained, however, by the Washington Post that there is no feeling between the President and the Vice-President; that the Vice-President has praised Mr. Taft again and again in his public speeches, and that Mr. Taft's feelings of friendliness toward Mr. Sherman have not changed in the slightest. If this be true, and we have no doubt it is, why should the incident have been made the subject of a scare-head on the first page by our esteemed guide, counsellor and friend, the Post? Why is it that the newspapers will make mountains out of mole hills? The children of Israel who were compelled to make bricks without straw down in Egypt were not in the same class with the reporters of the newspapers, who require neither clay nor straw to build the stories some of them tell.

### THE GALLERY OF MISFITS.

The New York Times is of the opinion that if the statues of Washington and Lee, now placed in the Hall of Statuary at the National Capitol, are to be brought back to Richmond, "on the ground that their artistic associations in Washington are unsuitable, Northerners of good taste will not be unsympathetic." The Times holds, however, that "if it is to be done because Kansas may place a statue of John Brown in the same collection, it may provoke ridicule. Why should Virginians imitate Heyburn and his like? Let us have peace." There is something, of course, in that view of the case, but we do not think there is very much. Virginia has no right to protest against anything that Kansas might do with John Brown. Doubtless John Brown would be a fair representative of the spirit of the people of that State, but that is no reason why we should care to have Washington and Lee placed on exhibition with him in the same hall, or anywhere else.

We agree with the Times that the New National Art Commission should be empowered to tear down as well as build up, and that "Washington's Gallery of Misfits" seems to be a last straw. Some years ago Alden wrote an excellent story for the Times about the statuary displayed at West Point. The fact is the people of this country do not know good art when they see it, and any Commission that would educate them into a better appreciation of art would be well worth having and well worth paying for. We believe that the statues in Richmond, taking them altogether, are the best to be found in this country; but even here, in at least one notable case, the artists have abused their opportunity.

### MISS JANE CUMMING, OF NEW YORK.

Miss Jane Cumming, of New York, put on her hobble gown the other day and started down stairs. The risers being wider than the hobble, the young woman fell down, broke one of her hip bones and suffered a number of other injuries, which, it is said, may prove fatal. But she was her hobble gown once, and there will be some consolation in that in her last moments.

### When the Senate reconvenes, Heyburn, of Ohio, ought to introduce a resolution requiring the bronze Indian on the top of the dome of the Capitol to be painted—he also is turning gray.

### Voice of the People

Communication must not contain more than 300 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. Write in plain envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

How to Regulate the Automobiles. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—There has been considerable press comment or late in regard to the operation of automobiles in Richmond and vicinity, due to a series of unfortunate accidents. Naturally the automobile and the driver come in for the blame, which in some instances is properly placed.

There is one side of the question, however, which may not be understood, but which in justice to automobile dealers, owners and the public, should not be overlooked. This is the absence of adequate traffic regulations by which operators of automobiles and the public are mutually protected. It is a known fact that in other cities regulating traffic such accidents are seldom heard of. The movements of automobiles are very much facilitated and the entire public benefited.

Richmond cannot get along without her motor cars any more than she can without her horse vehicles or electric cars.

### Stickier Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all gone feeling—the palms of your hands aching—and rotten taste in your mouth—Cathartics move by sweating your bowels out—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCAR—RET and see how much easier the job is done—how much better you feel.

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# Rolls

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without her horse vehicles or electric cars.

Dealers and owners in Richmond, through the Richmond Automobile Club, have always advocated stringent regulations, and have exerted every possible effort in the direction of complying with the laws. The difficulty seems to lie in the condition that the Board of Police Commissioners are not empowered to regulate this traffic as it should be, and that is really the only body which can properly do it.

Two of the city Councilmen have been known to say that their department is not going to vest this power in the Board of Police Commissioners, because of the fact that the Council would be jealous of the authority delegated. The Council cannot regulate it except through the police, and therefore it has been grossly neglected.

How long the condition of affairs may be permitted to exist, we are not able to say, but as a business firm, which wants to be law-abiding, we feel it our duty to insist that some action be taken without delay by which the proper remedy may be applied.

We believe that every automobile dealer, owner, interest and party, and every law-abiding citizen, will concur with our views in this matter, and join in a demand for immediate action be taken on this important question.

GORDON MOTOR CO. (INC.)

LEE A. FOLGER, Secretary and General Manager.

## LORD LONSDALE

## GUILTY OF VANDALISM

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENOY.

WHILE Lord Lonsdale is perhaps one of the foremost sportsmen in England, he is not an antiquarian, and has more sympathy with the prize ring than with the study of the old. He is rendering himself guilty of a piece of unpardonable vandalism, which will be resented by many American visitors to Westminster.

There are few more picturesque ruins in England than that of the grand old Abbey of St. Mary Magdalene, which has been a place of pilgrimage of existence prior to the Reformation. Had no less than twenty-four abbots, judging by the ruins, it must have been a singularly stately edifice, built of fine sandstone, taken from a quarry in the immediate neighborhood. The roof of the abbey has long since vanished. But the greater portion of the walls, and especially the tower, remain standing, and are the buttresses of the abbey, and the surrounding country, belong to Lord Lonsdale, and a sum of money was collected some time ago, amounting to about \$100,000, to be employed in the preservation of what remains of the abbey. But when the earl was approached about the matter, and asked for permission to spend the money in this way, he peremptorily declined, and not content with this, is now pulling down the ruins and removing the stones to be used in the construction of his new house.

Lord Lonsdale, who scoffs at the preservation of the ruins, is a man who by local antiquarians and by the press throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, are everywhere being prevented him from continuing his work of destruction for the ancient monuments of Parliament provides that when the government is of the opinion that the preservation of any monument is a matter of public interest, by reason of its historic tradition or artistic interest, it is to be placed under the request of the owner, consent to become the guardian thereof. But the statute does not give the government any power over the monument against the wishes of the proprietor, and, therefore, Westminster's only abbey, and the remains of it, is destined to disappear.

No ruler of the Old World is in greater danger of assassination just at present than King Ferdinand of Bulgaria; for while the Kaiser and King Alfonso may be threatened by anarchistic cranks, and the Czar is virtually immune from attack by the revolutionists, who realize that he is doing all that could possibly be done for the improvement of his subjects, the hands of Bulgarian, Macedonian and Turkish patriots, who see in his eyes an obstacle to the welfare of their country.

Never at any time during his more than twenty years of reign at Sofia has King Ferdinand been so unpopular as he is now. His subjects declare that at the time of the Turkish Revolution he had it within his power to seize and hold Macedonia, and thus free the hordes of Bulgarians living in Macedonia from Ottoman thralldom, but that he preferred instead to sacrifice everything to secure his recognition by the great powers as King, which left Bulgaria no bigger and no greater. The Bulgarians feel that they have lost their greatest opportunity, thanks to Ferdinand, and they are an exceedingly vindictive race.

Then, too, the Turks are of the opinion that Ferdinand, with his well-trained army, 300,000 strong, consisting of Bulgarians, is a menace which can only be removed through his death. Sherif Pasha, the leader of the Turkish Revolution, and for so long the dictator at Constantinople, voices public opinion at Constantinople, when he says, "We must always remember Ferdinand with a hundred thousand men."

Finally, the Macedonians themselves see in the presence of Ferdinand an obstacle to their liberation. Knowing that had it not been for his restraining hand, the Bulgarians would long since have marched to their rescue, they have taken the pre-emptive step, just at present—and life is held cheap in that part of Europe—it is possible to say, for his eldest son is a frail and callow youth of sixteen, and there is no statesman in Bulgaria of this stamp of humbleness to grasp the helm in any moment of crisis.

In these letters I have often laid stress upon the danger to Macedonia by the three German Emperors of the anti-Semite movement—a movement

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